

('Fauna Peruana,' Mamm. p. 241) has already recorded the existence of this deer in the Andes of Peru. The horns of the male specimen figured in P. Z. S. 1869, p. 497, are, in my opinion, monstrous or diseased; such distorted specimens are not unfrequently met with in several species of deer.

I am therefore of opinion that, although Dr. Gray is correct in distinguishing his so-called *Huamela leucotis* from his *Xenelaphus anomalocera*, the former (from Patagonia and Chili) should stand as *Cervus chilensis*, and the latter (from Peru and Bolivia) as *Cervus antisiensis*. If a generic or subgeneric name is required for these two closely allied species, *Furcifer* of Wagner (Säugeth. Suppl. vol. iv. p. 384, 1844) is the first given, and should be employed.

XXV.—*Further Remarks on the Guémul of Patagonia*
(*Huamela leucotis*). By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

IN the 'Annals' for December 1872, p. 445, I gave an account of the skins of a male and female *Guémul* from Patagonia, presented by Don Enrique Simpson, and stated that it was the same animal that I had described and figured under the name of *Capreolus leucotis* (P. Z. S. 1849, p. 64, t. xii.), which Lord Derby had received from Patagonia.

Dr. Philippi, who lives at Santiago, says that the animal I figured as *C. leucotis* does not live in Chili, I suppose thereby meaning that it cannot be the *Guémul* of Molina; but Molina refers to the animal which Captain Wallis saw at the Magellan Straits, and Lord Derby's specimen was received from Magellan Straits.

The Earl of Derby in 1840 received an imperfect skin of a female in thick winter fur from his brother-in-law Admiral Hornby, who obtained it on the coast of Chili; but no other particulars were to be obtained about it. I thought it probable that it was another specimen of *Capreolus leucotis* (Cat. Mamm., Ungulata, p. 227); but it shows so much more white on the abdomen and inner side of the legs, and appears to belong to a smaller animal, that I now think that it is probably a specimen of the same species that we received from Mr. Whitely, jun., from Tinta in the Peruvian Andes, or probably the winter coat of another species.

In 1869 we received a male, female, and fawn in summer fur of a deer, which were collected by Mr. Whitely, jun., at Tinta, in South Peru. As the skin of the male showed some thick dark fur like the female in Lord Derby's collection,

I thought that it was probably the summer state of the same animal, and perhaps a smaller variety of it. I first gave a notice of these skins in 'Scientific Opinion' for October 6, 1869; and as the horns of the male showed that it was different from any known deer, I proposed the name *Anomalocera* for it; but (recollecting that this name had several times been used) in the longer account of the deer which I gave in the 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' 1869, pp. 496-499, with figures of the horns of the male and skull of female, I altered the name to *Xenelaphus leucotis*. But as it is now found that the original *Capreolus leucotis* from the Straits of Magellan is a different species with very different horns, and was a larger-sized animal, I have called this, in the 'Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.' Dec. 1872, p. 445, *Xenelaphus anomalocera*.

The animal to which the skins of the male and female now received from Don Enrique Simpson through Mr. Bates belong, and which appears to be called the *Guémul* in Patagonia, is certainly different from the animal which we received from Tinta, South Peru, being of a *larger size*, and uniform dark colour as much below as above, and the males having very different horns, which are simple, with a long subbasal frontal snag, indeed very like the horns of a fawn of the common stag (*Cervus elaphus*); but, like the other American deer, it has no gland and pencil of hair on the outside of the metatarsus; and therefore I propose to describe it in the catalogues as *Huamela leucotis*.

In Dr. Hawkesworth's account of the voyages for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere (3 vols. 4to, 1773), Captain Wallis (vol. i. p. 388, Jan. 1767) says, when in Cordes Bay, Royal Reach, Magellan Straits, "we saw an animal that resembled an ass; but it had a cloven hoof, as we discovered afterwards by tracking it, and it was as swift as a deer. This was the first animal we had seen in the streight, except at the entrance, where we found the guanicoes, that we would fain have trafficked for with the Indians. We shot at this creature, but we could not hit it; probably it is altogether unknown to the naturalists of Europe."

Molina, in his 'Saggio sulla storia nat. del Chile' (Bologna, 1782, 8vo), p. 320, speaks of the "*Guémul* or *Huamel*" as "*Equus bisulcus*," but thinks it ought to be a separate genus; he quotes in a footnote a French translation of Captain Wallis's observation. In the second edition of the work, published in quarto at Bologna in 1810, p. 262, the account of Captain Wallis is embodied in the text, the whole of the account of the animal is rather altered, and the name *Equus bisulcus* is left out.

In the first edition (p. 322) he says it lives on the less steep rocks of the Andes; in the second edition (p. 262), it is a rare wild animal which inhabits Chili. It is seldom seen except on the precipices and rocks of the Cordilleras, and rarely descends to the lower valleys; so the hunter considers himself fortunate who manages to surprise one. In both editions he observes this is the unnamed animal which Capt. Wallis says he saw in passing the Straits of Magellan (p. 321).

This account has been a fertile source of errors, and perhaps he confused two animals in it; but at any rate I have no doubt that the animal I described as *Capreolus leucotis* from Magellan Straits is the one mentioned by Captain Wallis.

Molina himself thought the *Guémul* was a horse, and called it *Equus bisulcus*, but he has left this name out in the second edition. It is referred to *Auchenia* by Col. Hamilton Smith, to *Camelus* by Leuckart and Treviranus, and made into a genus, under the name of *Hippocamelus*, by Leuckart, and *Cervequus* by Lesson, and is mentioned as a new genus without a name by Gay; and MM. Gay and Gervais, in the 'Ann. Sci. Nat.' 1846, p. 91, thought it was *Cervus chilensis*; but Dr. Philippi (in Wieg. Archiv, 1870) says that Gay's animal is the same as *Cervus antisiensis* of D'Orbigny (Voy. d. Amér. mérid. tom. xx.), the *Furcifer antisiensis* of my 'Catalogue of Ruminant Mammalia in B. M.' (8vo, 1872, p. 88).

According to Gay, the *Guémul* is *Furcifer antisiensis* from Bolivia and Peru; this may be the Chilian animal which Molina confounded with the Magellan-Straits one. I thought it might be the *Xenelaphus anomalocera*, which is also a Peruvian animal; and now we have identified Wallis's Magellan-Straits animal as *Huamela leucotis*.

It is impossible to use any of the generic names given to Molina's *Guémul*, because they all convey a false impression as to the relationship of the animal; one is not sure whether they belong to the Chilian or Patagonian genus, or, in fact, a combination of both.

The *Guémul* or *Huamel* is mentioned in Viduare's 'Chil. Reiseb.' published in Hamburg in 1782; but I have not been able to lay my hands on it. Is it the animal mentioned by Molina?

"Guemul, q. du Chili, qui ne peut être le Poco," appears in Ray's 'Zoologie Universelle et Portative' (Paris, 1787); but there is no such word as "Poco" in his dictionary. Perhaps he means "Paco," a name which occurs under "Lama," p. 300.

Fischer in his 'Synopsis,' p. 433, puts in *Equus bisulcus* of Molina, the cloven-footed horse of Shaw's 'Zoology' (ii. p. 441),

adding, "In inaccessis montium Andium. Num generis Lama?" The universal reference to the animal being an inhabitant of Chili misled me until I consulted the original work.

HUAMELA.

Head elongate; ears acute. Horns nearly erect, simple, rather converging together at the tip, with a well-developed subbasal anterior branch; beam tapering to a point; the front of the right horn is keeled; and rather below the middle there is a compressed tubercle, probably indicating a branch in the adult state; but there is no appearance of this on the other horn. Fur very close, thick, formed of quills like those of the roebuck and the Peruvian deer.

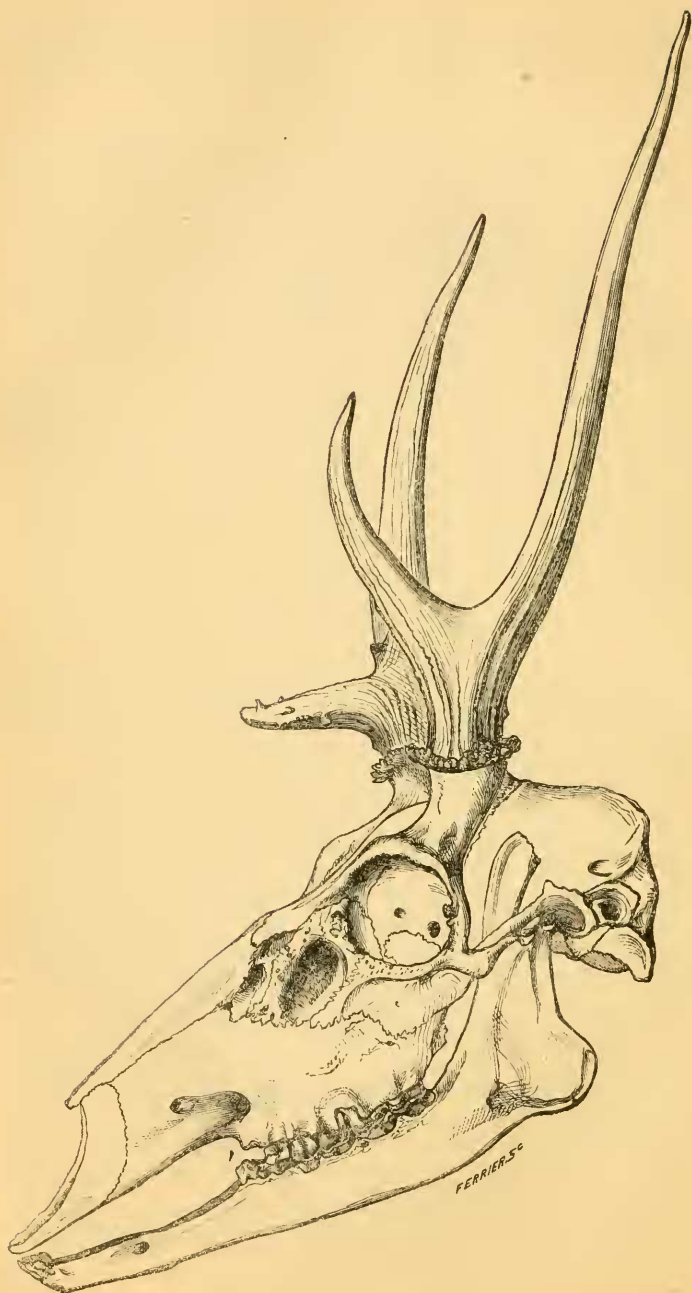
Skull with the intermaxillary bones broad, and extending up to and terminating with a truncated end on the sides of the nasal bones, which are broad, with parallel sides for two thirds their length, and truncated at the front end. Lachrymal pit elongate, triangular, very deep, with a rounded bottom at the hinder end, quite close to the front edge of the orbit. The horns with a well-developed rugose burr, with many irregular tubercles round the base. The subbasal front branches are placed some distance above the base, the one on the right horn being the smallest, and projecting straight forwards, with denticles on its surface; the branch on the left horn is much higher up from the base, longer, and ascending at a rather acute angle, and smaller at the tip. Length of the skull, from nose to condyles, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width at back edge of orbits, which is the widest part, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Lower jaw very slender, with a straight lower edge not more than an inch broad in the widest part, narrower in front, and becoming wider behind the middle, with a sinuous margin and a thin rounded angle. The part in front of the grinders much produced, about double the length of the symphysis.

Tail short and bushy, coloured like the back above, and whitish beneath. The line from the anus to the groin is white, and the upper part of the inside of the thighs is pale; the rest of the underside is considerably darker than the back. The inside of the legs is coloured like the rest of the back, perhaps a little lighter; there is a well-developed pencil of rigid hair, which is of a dark colour. No indication of any glands on the outside of the legs.

The false hoofs are surrounded with rather longer darker hair. The lips are blackish, with two small white spots on the upper lip, and a narrow white edge on the under one.

To correct the synonyma, it is better to give the following revision of them:—

Skull of male *Huamela leucotis*.

Huamela leucotis.

"Hoofed Animal," Hawkesworth's *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 388.

Equus bisuleus, Molina's *Chili*, p. 320, 1782 (from Hawkesworth and other copiers of Molina).

Capreolus leucotis, Gray, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1849, p. 64, t. xii. (female).

Capreolus (?) *huemula*, Knowsley Menag.

Furcifer huamel, Gray, *P. Z. S.* 1850, p. 236.

Xenelaphus leucotis (part.), Gray, *Cat. Ruminant Mamm.* p. 89.

Hab. Magellan Straits (*Capt. Wallis*, 1767; *Molina*, 1782; *Lord Derby*, 1849); Patagonia (*Don Enrique Simpson*, 1872).

Male and female (*Brit. Mus.*).

This animal is most likely the one mentioned by Captain Wallis, as (1) it inhabits the Magellan Straits; (2) it is the only hoofed animal on the west coast of America nearly the size of a donkey; (3) it was sent to the British Museum from Don Enrique Simpson with the name of "*Guémul*" used by Molina.

I have not been able to trace the origin of this name, and do not know if it is Patagonian or Chilian. It has been applied by zoologists to different animals which they have discovered. Gay applies it to *Furcifer antisiensis*. I, thinking that it was the animal mentioned by Molina, applied it to *Xenelaphus*, and, in the Knowsley Menagerie, thought it might be the animal I described as *Capreolus leucotis*, which I now think is the most correct determination.

The horns are very unlike those of any other American deer, and are more like those of the young stag, or *Cervus elaphus*, but very distinct from it, and probably more different from it in the adult state, if those we have belong to a young animal. It is the only South-American stag that has a basal snag, the absence of which is a peculiarity of those animals.

Probably the fur of this animal, like that of the roebuck kind, is formed of shorter, more slender hair in summer.

It is not necessary to figure the animal, as the figure by Wolf, given in the *P. Z. S.* (1849, p. 64, t. xii.) is very characteristic and accurate. I observe in the description that it is at least three times as large as the usual European roebuck, is much darker, and has not the white spots extending over the upper part of the side of the haunches.

The height at the shoulders of Lord Derby's specimen is 38 inches; and the length of the body is 40 inches, of the head 12 inches, of the ears 7 inches, of the tarsus, from the false hoof to the hock, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

XENELAPIUS.

Anomalocera, Gray, Scientific Opinion, 1869; Philippi, Wieg. Archiv, 1870, p. 46.

Xenelaphus, Gray, P. Z. S. 1869, p. 498, fig. (horns & skull); Cat. Ruminant Mamm. p. 89.

Xenelaphus anomalocera.

Anomalocera huamel, Gray, Scientific Opinion, 1869, p. 385.

Xenelaphus huamel, Gray, P. Z. S. 1869, p. 497, fig. (horns), p. 498, fig. (skull, female).

Anomalocera leucotis, Philippi in Wieg. Archiv, 1870, p. 46.

Xenelaphus leucotis, Gray, Cat. Rumin. Mamm. p. 89.

Hab. Peruvian Andes, Tinta (*Mr. Whitely, jun.*).

Male, female, and young (Brit. Mus.).

The adult male from Tinta is 28 inches high to the withers, and the body from the chest to the tail is 34 inches long. Length of head 10 inches, of the ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the tarsus from the false hoof to the hock $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

XXVI.—*On the Peregrine Falcon of the Magellan Straits.*

By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

MR. GURNEY has already (Ibis, 1867, p. 465) drawn attention to the differences existing in the Peregrine from the Straits of Magellan and Chili, which he considers to be undescribed. He writes as follows:—"South of Chili, in the southern part of Patagonia and about the straits of Magellan, a really distinct race does occur, closely allied to *F. melanogenys* of Australia, from which, indeed, it only differs in its slightly larger size. It is worthy of remark that the three southern races of Peregrine Falcons, viz. this Magellan race, to which, I believe, no specific name has yet been given, *F. melanogenys* of Australia, and *F. minor* of South Africa, all agree between themselves, and differ from the true *F. communis* in having much narrower spaces than occur in that bird, between the dark transverse abdominal bars which characterize the adult plumage of all these Falcons."

Mr. G. R. Gray considered the Magellan bird to be the same as *Falco nigriceps* of Cassin from Western North America. Mr. Cassin, in describing the latter species, gives Chili as an additional habitat, suggesting that its range may extend throughout the whole of the western side of America. I am unable to determine by internal evidence whether Mr. Cassin had adults or young of the Chilian birds, on which to found his opinion. He could hardly have united the Magellan